Table 3-18: Impacts of Short-Line Routing Alternatives: Wildlife

Alternative	Impacts
McNary Substation Alternatives	
A. Relocate administration building presently located on north side of substation adjacent to Wildlife Natural Area	About 2 acres of marginal grassland habitat would be permanently lost due to the relocation of the building. There would be more impacts to small mammals and birds due to conversion of grassland to a developed site.
B. Cross Wildlife Natural Area; circumvent administration building on north side	Potential impacts to palustrine forested wetland dominated by willow, reed canarygrass and with some cottonwoods; would include the modification or permanent loss of nesting habitat for nesting passerine birds. Willows and cottonwoods would need to be cut to ensure adequate line clearance. There would also be an increased risk of waterfowl and water bird collisions due to the close proximity of the power line with waterfowl use areas on the wildlife refuge. Other impacts would include removal of grass and shrubs and ground compaction for towers and access roads, resulting in a loss of passerine nesting areas, and habitat for ground dwelling mammals, amphibians, and birds.
C. Place line in bus work at ground level on north side of administration building, inside Wildlife Natural Area	Crosses north end of wildlife area, but close to road. Negligible wildlife impacts.
Hanford-John Day Junction Alternatives	
A. Move existing Hanford-John Day line north 200 feet to make room for new line on north side of corridor	Temporary disturbance of ~~1.0~~3.0 acres to grazed shrub-steppe from relocating ~~four~~ six towers~~ and construction new access road~~. Permanent impact of ~~0.2~~ 2.4 acres to grazed shrub-steppe. Close to highway. Negligible wildlife impacts.
B. Place new line on south side of corridor (occupied by roads and towers)	Temporary disturbance of ~~0.5~~ 4.0 acres of grazed shrub-steppe for tower construction and permanent loss of ~~3.2~~ 3.6 acres of grazed shrub-steppe for towers and access roads. Low impact to wildlife, because the line would be close to highway and through habitat of marginal wildlife value. Loss of 10 to 12 'tree of heaven' and black locust trees would incrementally reduce habitat for tree-nesting birds.
C. Place new line on south side of highway	~~Same temporary impacts as Alternative B~~ Temporary construction impacts of 5.0 acres and permanent loss of ~~6.3~~ 6.8 acres of grazed shrub-steppe for towers and access roads. Low impact to wildlife because shrub-steppe habitat heavily grazed. Loss of tree habitat same as Alternative B.

Table 3-18, continued

Alternative	Impacts
Corridor Mile 32 Alternatives	
A. Keep existing and new lines on tribal land	No priority species documented in the area; however, this are of shrub-steppe is designated as Priority Habitat by WDFW. Grazing and fire have degraded the shrub-steppe habitat in this area, but passerines, mammals, reptiles and raptors may still nest, den, or feed in this area. Habitat quality is low as a result of disturbance from grazing, predominance of cheatgrass, and lack of continuity with other areas of shrub steppe. Potential impacts would include shrub and ground disturbance, but these would be negligible because of the degraded condition of the shrub-steppe in this area and the prevalence of this habitat type in the project area. See Vegetation section for mitigation measures.
B. Relocate existing and new lines away from tribal land	Temporary disturbance of about ~~0.9~~ 2.5 acres of agricultural lands (vineyards) having low wildlife value. Permanent impact of 1.0 acre from towers and access roads. As with Alternative A, this alternative would also cross shrub-steppe designated as Priority Habitat and potential impacts to wildlife habitat would be negligible due to the degraded condition and prevalence of this habitat type in the project area.
Corridor Mile 35 Alternatives	
A. Keep existing and new lines on tribal land	Negligible impacts to wildlife because line would be located in heavily grazed shrub-steppe which is marginal habitat..
B. Relocate existing and new lines away from tribal land	Same as Alternative A1, except more heavily grazed shrub-steppe habitat would be removed.